an hour previous to that, leaning against the lamp and

waiting for a call.

Q. Did you see Stokes going into the Grand Central that day? A. No, Sir.

Q. How near were these shots together? A. About a Becond and a half between them; Fiss had on a clonk and a high hat: I didn't notice whether he had on gloves; Mr. Cursis bok Fisk by the right arm and another took him by the left, and I went behind and 460k hold of his shoulders, the other man may have been Henry.

By the Court—Do you mean to say that no one was on the stairs when you took Col. Fisk up! A. There was kebody when I first went in there but Col. Fisk.

WHY STOKES WENT TO, THE HOLE!

WHY STOKES WENT TO THE HOTEL. George W. Barley, a varnish manufacturer of Brook lyn, E. D., testified: I am acquainted with Stokes; I was in Broadway on the 6th of January last, riding in a stage; I saw Stokes on the cust side of Broadway and the upper side of Great Jones-st.; on the corner I got out of the stage and asked him what he was doing there; we walked along Broadway, coming south, on the east side; we walked down nearly to Bond-st., in front of the Grand Central Hotel; I was going to Niblo's to get tickets for the "Black Crook;" when we got past the engrance to the Grand Contral, and near the corner

The District-Attorney objected, and Mr. McKeon said the prisoner was going to do a certain thing, and counsel proposed to show what he said at the moment of doing it. Before your Honor evaludes the question, said Mr. McKeen, I want to read from some authorities. Since the question of res gesic ... come up I have taken the seitles, and I think we are trouble to look at some when they are incorporated the act. I propose to show whereapon Slokes actually as eo.t. and he went over, in the hotel at the time, og extract from Greenlead soint. Now, he concluded, lon will be that Slokes exp, and went there to catch went over there simply to on is vested in your Honer, do of morey.

. It. It is not a matter of that such evidence was inrwise a prisoner would always be able rwidence for himself. He called the Court to the case of Real, when his

e could to the case of Real, when his or the inet were excluded.

—End here we offer to give the declara-ne prisoner before entering the hotel—a nich, if you exclude it, leaves the act to-explanation. It shows the motive the entering that house, We submit that this es to the prisoner, and that he has a right into the jury. The prisoner sees a lady we at the window; he hows to her, and jet to go down to Niblo's, he starts over to just he most natural and innovent manner.

He directs the attention of the witness to that lady, and says to him, "Go over with me." Can it be possible that is not a part of the res getal? Such testimony, it is said, may be manufactured. But is the Court to assume that it is manufactured. Is n't that a neather to be submitted to the jury, who are the arbiters in this case!

The Court—We have aiready exchaled a conversation that occurred four bours be ore this transaction; but I have some doubt whether the conversation which it is new proposed to other may not be a part of the res gesta. Upon that point I am not quite clear. Let this, therefore, the over this Monday, and I will then dispose of it I de n't wish to exchade any part of the prisoner's testimony that he is fairly cuttice to.

Mr. McKeon—Very well, your Honor; we will now prove the fact as far as we can.

THE LADY AT THE WINDOW. Q. Did you see any one at the hotel window, whither your attention was called by Stokes, or otherwise !

A. Yes; I looked up, and he raised his hand.
Q. In the parier window i A. I suppose so; I am not Har with the hotel: I saw the lady standing there : he pulled me slightly by the coat and said he would not detain me a moment; I did not cross over; I saw him cross; the horses and carriages then hid him from my

cross; the horses and carriages then hid him from my view; I then went up the street again; I crossed from the south corner of Great Jones-st. to the north corner of Amity-st. making a diagonal line; I walked up to the New York Hotel; then I met Horace Stokes, brother of the prisoner; we returned down the street; when we got to the Central Hotel I ascertained there had been some shooting; I weat into the hotel; I asked if Stokes was in the building; he had been taken to the station-tone; I went over there; I asked if I might see Stokes, or if I could get his brother to see him, because I knew he might want something; I went twice to the station-bouse; while I was string there the boy Redmond was brought in; he came and sat beside me; he was very much agritated; I tried to quiet him; he said he was so excited that he hirdly knew how it huppened. Cross-examined by the Destrict-Autorney—I am a manufacturer of variash; I have never had any business connection with Slokes; at the station-house I did not see Stokes, but his brother did.

ANOTHER HACKMAN ON THE STAND.

John Gibney, who was driving carriages for the Grand Central Hotel on Jan. 6, testified: I saw Fisk go into the Grand Central on the 6th of January; I was standing opposite the main entrance; I was in the neighborhood of Moore; a few minutes after Fisk entered, a boy ran out and said Fisk was shot; it was the boy Redmond; he was scared, white, nervous; I started for the private door; a man stood at the doorway; he said, "Look out or you will got shot;" when I got into the hotel, I saw
Stokes standing in from of the office; two or three of
the hotel porters were standing round him; he sat down
President of the meeting, amid the cheers of on a settee, and I sat beside him; Mr. Powers spoke to him, and asked him what he was doing-what his business was in the house; he said he came in to see a person; I stood there till I saw a police officer come in.

anybody go into the private entrance ! A. I did not Moore and I stood together talking at the time; a boy first called my attention to the shooting; I didn't see Col. Pisk at all after he went in; I sat with Stokes on the sofa for about ave minutes; some of the hall-boys sat there with us; there was no officer there at the time, but an officer came in from Broadway, and he said he would not arrest him until he found out what was done.

Isoner if he was hurt.

By a jurer—Did he mention the man's name? A. I hink he did.

Q. Ind he say Mr. So-and-so when he mentioned that cross † A. I think he did; I could not be certain about

THE HORSE RACE AGAIN. John L. Doty, residing in Extontown, N. J., testified: I know the prisoner, and have known him for three

Q. You were one of the judges in this horse race about

which Stekes had a claim before the Board of Appeals at Providence ! The Court decided to exclude this and all questions relative to the horse race. [Exceptions.] IMPORTANT QUESTIONS UNANSWERED. Cassius H. Reed testified: I have known the prisoner about four years; I keep the Hoffman House; the pris-

oner boarded there during the past year; he came there to board about the time his family went to Europe; that was June a year ago; he roomed there and took his meals there, being a regular boarder.

Q. Did you know of his being armed ! (Excluded.) Q. Do you know whether he has expressed apprehensions of danger from Mr. Fisk ? (Excluded.)

Q. Has he stated to you has fear that he would be mur dered in the same way that an attempt was made to murder Dorman B. Eaton † (Excluded.)

Q. Has he stated to you that he has been followed by men employed by Fisk, and was afraid that he would be killed by them † (Excluded.)

Q. Has he told you that if he was killed he wanted you to know that Fisk was the author of the killing † (Excluded.)

luded.)
Q. Did he, a short time before this occurrence, ex-isit to you a pistol and say he was carrying that to ake care of nimself and defend himself against Fiskf take care of nimself and detend himself age (Excluded.) To all the above rulings exceptions were taken by the

TWO MORE WITNESSES.

David Smith of No. 113 Great Jones-st. testified that he was in Chamberlain & Dodge's on the day of the shooting; Mr. Stokes came in and had five minutes' talk with him; did not notice anything peculiar about the prisoner

John B. Rothwell, head porter at the Grand Central Hotel testified: I was requested by Mr. Crockett to examine the room for the purpose of finding the pistol; there was a sofa in that room about five feet from the door; it was covered with crimson satin, and had a door; it was covered with crimson satin, and had a spring back and bottom; it required some pressure to put anything between the back and the bottom.

Q Could you put anything about the size of a pistol in between the back and bottom without some degree of pressure? A. I don't think I could.

Q If a person stood at the door and flung in a pistol upon the soft, do you think that it would go in between the back and bottom so as to lodge without being seen?

A. I do not think he could.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I suppose it was soft and yielding between the back and bottom, and it would yield to the pressure of the hand, wouldn't it?

A. Oh yes, Bir.

M'KEON INDIGNANT.

John Croft's name was called, but as he was not pres ant Mr. Tremain appealed to the Court to adjourn the trial in order that they might issue attachments against several witnesses. Judge Ingraham said in a grim kind of way that he did not see how they could gain much time by an adjournment. He then granted an adjournment until to-day. The following incident then oc-

Mr. McKeon (to a gentleman behind the door of the Judge's bench).—Who is that gentleman taking notes of the names of these witnesses? Gentleman addressed (somewhat excitedly)—My name

Comer.
Mr. McKeon—Oh, Mr. Comer of the Eric Railroad?
Mr. Comer (embarrassed)—No, Sir.
Mr. McKeon—You used to be there as Fisk's agent.
Mr. Comer—Yes.

Mr. McKeon—You used to be there as risk a second Mr. Comer—Yes. Mr. McKeon—I want Mr. Comer to be seen. These remarks caused much excitement in the Court-

"HODGE'S" PROGRESS.

THE FARM LABORER COMING TO THE FRONT RISE IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES EFFECTED BY UNION-GREAT CONGRESS OF FARM HANDS-FORMATION OF A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

UNION. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, June 1.-In a former letter I stated that the agricultural laborer was coming to the front. I have now the satisfaction of reporting that he maintains his position there, and is not likely to go back. Meetings have been held in Cambridgeshire and Warwickshire which are pleasantly illustrative of the progress of the farm laborer's question. Indeed, in Warwickshire the laborers have attained to the dignity of a congress concerning their affairs. But first I must relate signs of their progress unexpected to me.

From bad agricultural districts good news arrives. Bucks is one of the most dismal counties for the laborer in the parishes where "Hodge" is undermost. However, old agitators for the improvement of the laborer's position are now astonished at the improvement which has come over the farmer-mind. It thinks about the aborer, meditates what it really can do for him; andwhat "Hodge" is more surprised at and thinks more ofit speaks kindly to him. In the parishes near and remote to Stowe and around it, a rise, unasked, has taken place in laborers' wages from 12 to 15 and in some cases to 16 shillings. "Hodge" (who Mr. Disraeli thinks should have a more dignified name given him, and so he ought to have, and so he will have, when his wages are generally raised and he brightens up by better food. more of it, and good supplementary prospects)-"Hodge," in the dismal parishes aforesaid, openeth wide his eyes in the mean time, and stareth very much at this godsend of add:tional wages-the like of which his father nor forefathers had ever seen, and of which there was no tradition or prophecy in his family. A caner, bluer-faced lot of farm-hands, wives and children, burrowing in damper cottages, subsisting on weaker tea and bad supplies of substantial food, existed not, than laborers to be met with around Buckingham County town, which is touched by the grand two-mile avenue of trees leading to Stowe, where the Duke resides. At Gawcott, a village five miles only from Buckingham, a strike took place some two years ago, when Mr. Bright's advice was acted upon, and the laborers encouraged to emigrate. More than 50 able men have since left. Mr. Moriey, M. P., contributed some of the means with his usual sympathy for the helpless. Personal news I have from the district informs me five or six left last week. Many, also, of the laborers were offered situations in Northumberland and Durham, and are now mostly down there. This draining, however, of laborers from the overcrowded markets of Bucks has gone on to a very instructive extent. Lord Fitz Maurice has just had a letter in The Times concerning an a tion made by Fry, a laborer, who spoke at the Lyncham Green meeting, at which his lordship presided, to the effect that widows had been turned out of their cottages because their sons had taken employment at the Swindon factory in that neighbor hood. There was no question as to the fact, but only as to the owner of the estate on which it occurred. All pos sible terrors were at one time set up to deter the laborers of Gawcott and that neighborhood from leaving the district; but when they were once set upon going, they would go and did go, until a week ago, at a miserable little village called Preston Bissett, a poor man died, and there was nobody to bury him, and his interment had to be delayed until evening, when the men came home from attending the cattle. The cottages of Preston Bissett are of a most wretched description. know them well. The difference in the character of the laborers, where the cottages are good and the wages sufficient to sustain life comfortably, is well exemplified in the pleasant little hamlet of Shawlstone, one of the most delightful spots in that part of Bucks. The cottages are all good, the laborers have plots of ground, and are themselves well treated by the indy, who is chief employer. There are no paupers there, or police cases; not a single person is ever found to be in the County Court, and all the eloquence of Mr. Arch, and other leaders of the laborers' movement, would fail to induce a single laborer to leave. Of course they would not attempt it, because the condition of the men there is satisfactory. These facts, however, teach what good treatment will do in promoting contentment. This meeting at Lyncham Green, to which I have referred, was one of the most characteristic and touching which has been held. After two or three laborers had given their little experiences, pretty much after the manner of a Love Feast meeting, a voice in the crowd cried out, "May the women speak?" Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, who saw that it was a woman who made the inquiry, answered at once, "Oh yes, certainly."

crease the pathos of the humble oration: the company. She gave her name as Anne Atter, and said she had eight children, but three of them were out now. Her husband used to get nine shillingsweek, but they were much better off now since he had Cross-examined by the District-Attorney-Did you see | been a milker and worked Sundays; be now got 12 shillings a week. But still she felt that the poor were screwed down too hard. They had £3 a year to pay ouse rent, and it had often gone to her heart when she had only a bit of bread with nothing on't to part out among her children. She was thankful her husband got his 12 shillings a week through being a milker, but she thought the poor man was screwed down to Cheers. [" No parliamentary eloquence on behalf of the laborer could be more effective than the simple speech of Anne Atter. There was nothing of the theoretical peaker or female rights about this poor woman. What she said was manifestly wrung from her. It is impossible to disregard the condition of the numerous families who live in the hopelessness and suffering which her

What took place will be best given in the language of a

verbatim report, for no account of it could possibly in-

little address indicates. Some recent facts which I gather from machinists show that the agricultural laborer possesses an intelli-gence higher than that with which he is usually accredited, and that if he were better housed and better treated, as a rule, he would soon rise in intellectual reputation. I hear from eminent agricultural imple ment makers that they find no difficulty in getting their nachinery worked by the ordinary laborer in any part of the country. A very little instruction is found to be quite sufficient to enable him to undertake the manage nent of implements which it used to be supposed he intirely incompetent to manage. And so rooted was this conviction, that at first mechanics were always engaged to manage them when they were first introduced into any district. Now it is well under-

stood that the ordinary laborer is quite equal to this task.
The Warwickshire Laborers' Union has thus elicited opinions and facts that would have remained longer unknown but for this combination and agitation. week the inhorers have held a National Congress, with the object of founding a National Union, and this has been successfully done. The affair has been sometime projected, and now it has come off. Mr. G. F. Muntz son of the former member for Birmingham of that name, nephew of the present member, P. H. Muntz) and Mr. Dixon, another of the M. P.'s for Birmingham, have induced the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture to hold a Conference with the Farm Laborers' Union. At first they refused to meet the laborers, but at length they agreed to set the wise example of farmers con ferring with their men. The result has been advanageous to both parties. It was announced at this Confer ence that Mr. Dixon, M. P., would take the chair at the forthcoming National Congress, and it met on the 29th ult.—last Wednesday—(the Derby day) in the Circus at Leamington. Delegates were invited from cevery shire in England, and they came from the most distant parts. Some came 200 miles, and none could come much further, seeing that Leamington is in the midlands of England. Dr. J. A. Langford of Birmingham read the report on behalf of the laborers. Dr. Langford is favorably known as a poet, author, and journalist, being one of the editors of The Birmingham Morning News, of which Mr. George Dawson, M. A., is the chief. Dr. Langford reported that the Warwickshire Laborers' Union had now 64 branches. It also had 4,695 members, and new branches were daily being formed. The funds acquired by the Union had been expended in supporting laborers on strike, and helping them to migrate to places where good Wages had been secured. About 150 men had thus been provided for, and about 200 had been induced to emigrate. The Congress sat two days and held three sessions each day, the last extending to a late hour each night. The meetings were very animated and their patiencs, all their patiencs, all their patiencs, all their patiencs, al every shire in England, and they came from the most distant parts. Some came 200 miles, and none could

formed, in the order, I believe, in which they are enu- | to grief.

merated. The number of members of each is attached to the names of the villages where societies have been

formed:

210 Middleton Chency 100 116 Gayd'n 50 140 Pillerton 28 150 Stennington 80 55 Warmington 40 Wellesbourne 210
Harbury 136
Tachbrook 140
Bidford 150
Morton Morrell 55
Hornton 60
Kineton 90
Bishops Itchington 90
Brinklow 60
Stretton-on-Dunsmore.100
Stretton-on-Dunsmore.101
Hampton-in-Arden 60
Studley 120
60 Shennington... Warmington... Byfield... Napton-on-the-Hill. Pailton. Barfore..... Highton.
Henley in Arden
Welford.
Long Itchington.
Esswell
Deddington Highton. North Littleton..... Bretforton 139
Preston-on-Stour 60
Coleshill 120

Weltord..... Bediam's End.... Mr. Dixon stated boldly that he was a political agita-tor, and that he included the condition of the farm laborer as one of the objects with which he had sympathy, and would exert himself to improve. Mr. Joseph Arch the popular leader of the movement, made effective speeches. Mr. Thomas Strange, another leader, who conducts very intelligently the work of organization-he es pecially, and Mr. Arch were received with very enthusi astic cheering. Mr. Strange describes the past history of the laborer as one of isolation; and when he saw what isolation had done for the agricultural hand, he felt that union would be a source of strength, and their only safety. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone wrote a letter short time ago, expressing the same opinion.

In many places the farmers have been so unwise and peremptory as to dismiss any laborers in their employ known to attend Union meetings. First the laborers were alarmed and discouraged, but now union has given them confidence and support-they are able to protect themselves. Mr. Thomas Rouse, a delegate from Longworth, stated that he and another man in his neighbor hood had been discharged by their employer because they had joined the Union. Whereupon six other men in the same employ, indignant at their treatment, had also left-so that his master lost eight of his best men, and it would take him seven years to replace them with men as good. Mr. Dixon announced that the Society of Amalgamated Engineers were holding out a helping hand to the farm laborers, and he believed that they had determined to place a sum of about £300 at the disposa of the laborers' societies for the promotion of their

neetings. Letters of encouragement and sympathy were re ceived from Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P.; Prof. Fawcett, M. P.; the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. P.; Lord Fitz Maurice, M. P.; Canon Girdlestone, George Dawson, M. A. The letter of Mr. Herbert was very radical and suggestive. He hoped the Congress would petition Parliament to remove the moldy laws which keep large landed properties in few hands; to reform Primogeniture and Entail laws; to simplify land tenures and to facilitate land sales. Mr. Jesse Collings of Birmingham, the indefatigable Secretary of the Education League, was appointed one of the Treasurers of the Union. There was no lack of practical papers read to the Congress and practical advice given to it. Mr. Butcher of Banbury urged the formation of cooperative stores in country villages. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., read a paper on Meadow and Garden Allotment for laborers. The Hon, and Rev. J. W. Leigh advocated cooperative farming. Mr. H. Brooks called for the reclamation of common and waste land and the creation of small farms. Persons in opposition to the views of the Congress were heard. Mr. Chalice of Cambridgeshire held cooperation to be impracticable in agricultural districts, and denied that the profits of shopkeepers were as large as they had been represented. Mr. Campbell of Rugby, a farmer of 20 years' standing, very civilly expressed the pleasure it gave him to attend the meeting. He de-

the pleasure it gave him to attend the meeting. He defended his class, which is thought had not been handled in the kindest manner. He paid good wages himself. He usefully condenned statute fairs as disgraceful, and advised the laborers to discentinue such hirlier in future. Mr. Ball of Yorks hire described the disappearance of small farms and allotments in his district, to which cause he attributed a good deal of the existing pauperism. He hoped the allotment system would be revived, for it was intimately connected with the welfare of the agricultural classes. In the future management of the Union he advised speakers to be moderate in their language, and forgiving to those who had done them wrong. As an illustration of the altered conditions of things, he recited the following lines by Dr. Franklin, descriptive of the farmers' lot in 1707:

"The farmer's at the play.
His wife militing the cow;
His wife militing the cow;
His wife militing the com;
His daughters spinning yan;
All heaves be acause."

His hors thrawing in the harm,

lis daughters spinning yars,

All happy to a coarm.

In 1870, the following verse, by an anonymous author,
described the same class:

"The farmer's gone to see a show,
lis daughter's at the pinner;
like 'madame' gaily dressed in sain.

All the boys learning lablo—

And a mertrage on the farm."

WINTERING STOCK IN COLORADO.

LAST SEASON'S LOSSES-THE CONSEQUENCES OF IGNORANCE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] GREELEY, Col., June 1 .- Several societies, companies, and individuals premised a few menths ago to give an account of the losses of cattle during the last exceptionally cold Winter, but, as yet, we have no reports. It is to be said, for the information of those not familiar with this great pastoral region of the interior, that it is universally the practice for stock men to keep their cattle all Winter on the range without giving the hay or any other kind of prepared food, and so true is this that more than half of the cattle above three years old do not know what hay is, and horses raised in this country have never tasted of clover, timothy, or any o the cultivated grasses. The native grass of the country is short but exceedingly nutritions, and as there are no Fall rains, it cures into standing hay, affording excellent food. Generally, the spow-fall is light, and what does come is blown into drifts, leaving large breadths uncov ered. But last Winter snow fell in November, and con tinued to fall every few days for at least two months. covering a large portion of Northern Colorado, and all of the Upper Platte Valley for a distance of about 200 miles, and the Winter was uncommonly cold. Quite contra dictory statements have been made as to the losses, some estimating them as high as ten per cent, others as low as two per cent. During June there is what is called a general "round up" of cattle, formed by designating stations to which the cattle of separate district are driven, and hither come the owners to claim their stock. After this "round up," facts will be mere easily gathered; but there is not much prospect of any being published, and certainly not with the names of the losers, for many have bought cattle with borrowed money, while others naturally will shrink from having the public informed of their bad luck. A large number of cattle were driven into the foot hills of the ountains, where there has been little or no snow, and most of such lived through; still. their condition is not as good as usual, owing to the great number on the ground. Perhaps as heavy losses as any occurred in April, during cold storms of snow and rain, and in some herds of weak cattle the losses were heavy. Still, vast herds remain, and, as we have had frequent showers, the grass is uncommonly good, and cattle are taking on flesh rapidly. One thing regarding the business is certainmen of ordinary judgment will be careful about going into another Winter without having hay on hand, though they may not require it for years. All this refers to Northern Colorado. In Southern Colorado there was no snow, and the cattle kept fat. I could give the names of

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

THE ORGANIZATION IN THIS COUNTRY, AND ITS BRITISH PROTOTYPE.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM, WITH ITS AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS -THE GREAT PRIZE CONTESTS AT WIMBLE-DON-FORMATION AND REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The organization of a National Rifle Association, on a plan similar to that which has been so sucessfully established in Great Britain, is now about to be carried into effect. Some of our leading militia officers have taken the matter in hand, and, after several conferences, have inaugurated the Association by draw ing up a constitution, so that the project may be considered as fairly launched; it is probable that, during the Spring and Summer, it will have acquired suitable ground for a rifle range, and have made its meetings sufficiently attractive to draw together those who take a delight and interest in the important and salutary practice of rifle shooting. When it is considered that the military forces of our country are principally composed of militia regiments, many of which feel an especial pride in the efficiency of their drill and soldier-like appearance, it seems strange that, with the experience of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada before us. it should have been left till this late date for the establishment of an association which has for its object efficiency in the use of that most essential arm of the service-the rifle. Had such an agency for the fostering and encour-aging of rifle practice been established twenty years ago, the opening of the late civil war would have found our citizen soldiers better prepared for the patriotic duty which devolved upon them, and much time would have been saved in the preparation of armies for the field. But it is not only as a national protection that the forming of Rifle Associations is to be advocated. In Great Britain, associations of this nature have been found to have a most beneficial effect upon the physique and morale of the young men connected with them. while a generous rivalry has created a healthful spirit of emulation. As the new association must, to some exent, turn for guidance to that which has been so suceasfully established in England, it may not be out of place to present a few particulars of the formation and conduct of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, together with its organization, and a few facts as to its practical working, with the results. ORIGIN OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The volunteer movement, which has added so many itizen soldiers to the military strength of Great Britain, and its origin in 1859, when it was assumed that France presented a threatening attitude toward Great Britain. It was then considered that the regular and militia forces were far too meager in numbers to repel any invasion on a large scale. The patriotism of the people eing awakened by the insecure position of the country, and being appealed to by eminent leaders, large num-bers of men, of various ages and grades of society, exhibited a willingness to organize a volunteer force which hould be auxiliary to the regular and militia forces, and which should be so theroughly disciplined that, in the event of a war, it would be enabled to undertake the protection of the country, and allow the other forces to be employed on colonial or forcign service. So popuiar was the movement that the immediate responses to the calls for the formation of local corps, numbered fully 100,000, which number, by the end of 1861, was increased to 163,000 men, and the numbers have goue on increasing year by year, and now the total volunteer force consists of about 200,000 men, divided into 1,297 corps, of which 11 are light horse, 221 artillery, 19 engineers, 7 mounted rifles, and 1,639 rifles. But it must not be supposed that these figures give the entire number of the people who, in an emergency, would be found efficient for military service, as the greater portion of those who joined the volunteer force in its early days have retired from the ranks, which have been filled up by a succession of younger men, and these retired warriors would be at once available for active service in case of need. The united testimony of all inspectors is that the force has, year by year, advanced in general efficiency, in disci-pline, in drill, and in the use of the rifle.

The volunteer, on joining a corps, is required to provide his own outilt, and pay all incidental expenses, usually an annual subscription. When he renders himself efficient, which consists in attending a certain num ber of drills, and firing annually 60 rounds at the target, his corps receives for him from the Government a "capitation" grant of \$7 55 per annum, which, with his subscription, makes a fund out of which is provided a riffe range, armory, and supplementary stipends allowed to

flower of the youth of the land, and a class of hardy, active men, the importance of whese services any Gov ernment possessing such ma erial at its disposal could not fail to view with satisfaction, and desire to make available should necessity demand it. The Government consequently encouraged the movement, and, in order to secure a reserve force in case of need, determined to give the volunteer system a thorough organization un-der the control of the War Office. It therefore supplied the force with the arms and ammunition requisite, though it must be remarked that, in a few instances, such was the zeal shown at the beginning of the move ment that some corps did not wait for the Government assistance, but provided everything themselves. The volunteers, thus finding themselves well equipped, and under the ægis of the Government, displayed consider able military arder, and soon the leading marksmen in the various corps desired a wider field for competition than their own regiments. This led to the institution of County Rifle Associations, which, at stated periods. meet for competition, when valuable prizes are cou peted for, and awarded to the winners. These county prize associations became so highly popular that the next step was for groups of counties to form district associations, which every year hold their district meetings, in which prizes are competed for not only by the colunteers of the respective districts, but some competitions are open to "all comers." The system finally developed into a Grand National Rifle Association for the Encouragement of Rifle Shooting, which, however, has not superseded the County and District Associations, but forms a grand focus to which are drawn the prize marksmen of the entire country, and at whose me special prizes, presented by the Queen, the royal family, the Ministers of State, and the public at large, are sul ject to competition. At the annual gathering at Wimbledon, the principle of special prizes for "all comers" introduced at the district meetings has been so enlarged, that it embraces the marksmen of the Colonies and the various countries of Europe. In fact, the few weeks various countries of Europe. In the famous Surrey down has annual encampment on the famous Surrey down has now become a great national meeting, at which may be found not only the volunteer prizemen, and the crack shots of the country at large, but representative shots Trom Canada, India, and Australia, as well as some of the famed marksmen of Belgium, Switzerland, and th Tyrol. In addition to the meetings of the various associations here mentioned, the friendly rivalry that has been created among the volunteers has led to the practice of challenge matches between selected shots of various corps, which are continually held all over the country, and this is particularly the case with corps that possess a range in common, or have ranges contiguous to each other. It is highly probable that a like practice will be very popular with our own militia regiments, whon the Association just formed has been placed in thorough working order. INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

The throwing open of certain prizes of the National Rifle Association to the whole world, rendering, it may be said, the annual meeting an international one, has led other countries to follow the example; and, as a consequence, the English Volunteers are found competing for prizes at the annual rifle meetings in Belgium, Switzerland, and Austria. By this means is created between the different peoples a friendship that leads them more truly to understand and esteem each other, and thus the mimic contests between them will have a beneficent influence in preventing those more terrible conflicts which are too apt to lead to the devastation of a country and the ruin of a people. These rifle contests have been developed by the gathering interest which naturally attaches itself to the pursuit of any special game or pastime. This is continually seen in the attention peld by the people and the press of this country to the contests of the base ball clubs; and when our own National Rifle Association shall have become developed, we shall, doubtless, witness as its fruits the same order and skill now observable in England. Lord Elcho, one of the acknowledged leaders of the British Volunteers, and one who is thoroughly devoted to their interests, said ; Only get a man to the butts, and get him to take an interest in shooting, and you have secured him as a

volunteer." The spirit of emulation is the mainstay of the volunteer movement in England. According to the authority just quoted it is the love of shooting that draws the citizen into the corps; it is the desire to excel that makes him the efficient soldier. It is, undoubtedly, the rifle practice that has kept the force together in England, and it is the company, regimental, and county prize meetings that have fostered the natural love of shooting which exists in almost every Briton, from the nobleman to the poscher; and it is this intense interest that has culminated in the successful meetings of the National Rifle Association. Year by year the prize-list has increased, the number of competitors; has, multiplied,

and the interest has deepened. Prize shooting and match-shooting being the vital principle of an efficient military force in these days of advanced military science, it is a matter of policy to provide prizes in order to stimulate emulation. In the company matches the plan adopted in Great Britain is usually for each member to contribute voluntarily a small sum annually-say from one dollar to ten, and the officers from twenty to fifty-which is set apart as a prize fund to be shot for by the company in a general competition, the sum collected being ordinarily divided into ten prizes, graduated according to merit. The regimental prize fund is raised also from voluntary subscriptions of the members, supplemented by a sum taken from the funds of the corps, as well as subscriptions obtained by the members from their frien is outside. The competition is open to the entire regiment, and the prizes graduated as in the company meetings. In the county and district associations, a subscription thereto, from any enrolled and active volunteer within the county or district, constitutes membership of such association, and entitles him to certain privileges at their meetings, some of the prizes being shot for only by members of the association. These county and district associations being thrown open, not only to the volunteers within their boundaries, but in some of the competitions, as has already been remarked, to those of the whole country, a large gathering of skilled marksmen is invariably attracted. From all those intending to compele, notice has to be given by a specified time—usually a few days before the meeting and an entrance fee has to be paid, just the same as it entering a horse for a race. These entrance fees added

o the subscriptions, form the prize fund, THE PRIZES AT WIMBLEDON.

The National Rifle Association differs from the smaller associations, in the fact that it makes a bold appeal to the nation at large for support. It is open on payment of an annual subscription of \$2 50 from volunteers, and \$5 from all other persons. As at the celebrated meetings at Wimbledon only members, volunteers in uniform, and visitors, by payment of admission fees, are allowed to witness the contests and the royal review and distribution

visitors, by payment of admission fees, are allowed to witness the contests and the royal review and distribution of prizes on the last day of meeting, a considerable sum is thus raised. The prize fund is composed of this money, augmented by the entrance fees of contestants, as is the case at the county and district meetings; and it is allotted in proportion to the importance of the various competitions. The amount thus raised during the last few years has averaged about \$70,000, of which \$60,000 have been annually given away in urizes.

The Queen's Prize is the hight of the volunteer's ambition. Her Majesty's contribution is \$1,250 in gold, to which is added by the association about \$3,000, as well as a gold and a silver meetal, which are awarded to the hadding marks such. For this one competition about 2,000 of the priced shots of the kinglom enter the lists. The process of celecting these candidates is the work of the various corps throughout the country during the preceding years. The quasification is, that the representant we men—limited to two men from each company—must make 40 points out of 15 anots, the highest number of points possible to make in this number of shots being 60. It will thus be seen that a man must be able to use his weapon with considerable skill before he can become a contestant. The competition for the Queen's Prize is divided into two starces, the first stage being five shots each at 200,000, and coly yards respectively. The best shot at this stage receives sho and the sirver needs of the saccution, while the next 50 men in order of merit receive sums yarring from \$75 to \$15, and the first 60 divided into two states, the first stage being five shots each at 200, 200, and 600 yards respectively. The best shot at this stage receives saw and the silver medial of the association, while the next 50 men in order of merit receive sums varying from \$75 to \$15, and the first 60 receive in addition the coveted honor of the badge of the National Eifle Association, which is prominently worn on all occasions by the fortunate holders. The contest in the second stage is limited to these first sixty winners in the stret stage, the only prize in this stage being the chief one of the meeting—the \$1,250 presented by the Queen, coupled with the gold medial of the Association. The competitors in the second stage have to fire seven shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards respectively, with a new weapon which is handed them for the purpose by the Government, and which they are allowed to retain. It will thus be seen that it is no easy matter for any person but one of superior skill as a marksman to gain the cavitable honor of carrying off the Queen's prize. To enable one to compete for it requires years of orevious training; and it is evident that me institution of this prize must have a powerful influence in the production of a class of nightly skilled marksman. The second prize is of \$500, given by the Frince of Wales, which is awarded to the best shot in the competition, while an equal amount divided into twenty prizes of \$55 each, is given by the association to the next twenty in order of merit. This contest is confined to winners of medals of county associations in the previous twelve months, from whom no entrance fee is required. Beside this, the canrange, armory, and supplementary stipends allowed to the Government instructors. It may be here stated that Government instructors. It may be here stated that Government provides for each battalion an adjutant, and for each company a sergeant instructor, who receive the appointments for meritorious conduct in the regular army; and the salaries they receive from Government are, in some of the crack volunteer regiments, nearly quadrupied by the pay received from the corps to which they are attached; while, in all, the salaries are more than doubled.

PORMATION OF RIPLE ASSOCIATIONS.

When the volunteer movement first came into operation, each reriment was raised and acted independently of the other, had its own rifle range, and the trials or skill in the use of the rifle were confined to the mombers of each individual regiment. The inherent love of field and athletic sports that has always characterized the English people, naturally drew into these regiments the flower of the youth of the land, and a class of hardy.

an admitton two stages, and rescuibles in principle that of the Queen's prize.

In all the three above-mentioned competitions it is impossible for the volunteers to enter of their own free will. They can only enter as the representatives of their respective corps or counties, in which they have to prove their individual superiority, and all expenses and entrance free are invariably borne by the corps or county to which they belong. Nearly all the other competitions are open to volunteers and to all comers, in conformity with the rules and regulations; the two principal prizes of this classification are the "Alexandra" and "Whaimill," in each of which prizes are distributed amounting to about \$7,000. In all the volunteer matches the only weapon used is that used in the service, formerly the original Enfeld, now the Saider, and ultimately to be the Martini-Henry, which is premounced to be the bost breech-loader yet invented.

SMALL-BORE COMPETITIONS.

SMALL-BORE COMPETITIONS. But the meeting at Wimbledon is not confined to vol unteer shooting alone; there are several other important competitions exclusively devoted to small-bore rifles, and intended to encourage the production of superior weapons and scientific shooting among civilians gener weapons and scientific shooting among civilians generally, though volunteers may enter the contests as well, but not in their military capacity. The ritles employed in these matches having a smaller bore, and, from their finer and more careful construction, requiring a slightly heavier charge of powder than the Snider, have a lesser trajectory, which not only lusures more accurate shooting, but employed them to carry to a much greater distance. Hence, all competitions with these critics are at what are termed "long ranges," or, in other words, from 700 to 1,200 yards. It is in these small-bore rifle matches that the interest in shooting is carried to its greatest extent; the principal contest in this class is that for the "Eleho Challenge Shield," which is open to all nations, but conflued to eight representatives of each. Thus far only England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada have entered in this contest. In consequence of the representatives of each being limited in number, competitions are previously next to decide upon these representatives con

being limited in number, competitions are previously held to decide upon these representatives, who, as a matter of course, are the best shots in the various countries. The competition consists of 15 shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and such is the degree of excellence exhibited in this contest, that the exception is for the shot to be off the bull'seye.

The prize is exclusively one of honor. The contest is not an individual one, but one of nation against nation, the collective scores of the representatives of each deciding the winning nation. The trophy is only held by the winners till the next meeting, when it is again competed for. The shield is a magnificent work of art, several feet in diameter; and, while held by the respective conquerors, is placed in the custody of the chief magistrate of the principal city of the winning nation, and exalbited in some public edifice.

The New RIFLE ADOPTED FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE NEW RIFLE ADOPTED FOR THE BRITISH ARMY. Mention has been made above that the Martini-Henry rifle is that which will shortly be in universal use in the competitions at Wimbledon. This weapon is a combination of two systems, which were brought before a commission of military and scientific men appointed by the British Government to select the best weapon they could find for use in the British army. Out of a hundred and four arms submitted for inspection, nine weapons were selected for special consideration. Of the makers of these, two were British, Fosbery and Henry; four American, Burton, Joslyn, Remington, and Peabody; one German, Brandin; nine Hungarian, Martini; and one Italian, Abbint. After an elaborate series of experiments, in which the arms were put to the most severe tests—such as water thrown over them and then left to just, clogged with sand, fired with imperfect carridies, &c.—the trial resulted in the recommendation of the Martini-Honry arm; that is, a combination of Martini's breech-loading appliance, with Henry's rided barrel. In making these experiments the celebrated Chassepot was found to be very defective, while the famous Prussian needle-gun was found to be slower, more difficult of manipulation, and otherwise more defective than many other systems before the Committee, and indeed might now be considered the Brown Bess of breech-loaders. The action of the Martini-Henry breech-loading principle somewhat resembles that of the well-known Peabody. The powers of the selected weapon are spoken of very highly, both as regards its accuracy, lowness of trajectory, rapidity of firing, and power of penetration. mission of military and scientific men appointed by the

firing, and power of penetration OUR OWN NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Having thus given a brief account of the organization and operations of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, a few remarks may be made upon the formation of our own Rifle Association, which may now be considered an established fact, through the energy and en-thusiasm of those who have taken the matter up, and lation which will supply a long-felt want, and cannot all to be highly beneficial to the morale of our youth. and instrumental in improving the efficiency of our State militia. It will be National in its character and alm, as its name implies, and will be a regularly incorporated body, governed in accordance with the established rules of like organizations; and it is now proceeding to the

practical realization of the object of its formation. This object, as defined in the constitution and by-laws adopted, is to promote rifle practice and the introduction of the system of aiming, drill and target firing among the National Guard of New York and the insilitate of other States. For this purpose it is intended to provide a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of New York, and a snitable place for the meetings of the Association in the city itself. The number of members is to be unlimited, unless two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting convened for the purpose shall decide otherwise. The manuforment will be under a Board of 15 Directors, to be elected by the members, and who shall annually choose from its own members a President and other officers, who shall control the affairs of the Association, elect members, and decide all matters in dispute.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

An act of the State Legislature provides that, whenever

An act of the State Legislature provides that, whenever the National Rifle Association shall raise the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of securing a rifle range for the use of the First and Second Divisions of the New-York National Guard and of the Association, the sum of \$25,000

see of the First and Second Divisions of the New York National Guard and of the Association, the sum of \$25,000 should be disbursed for its use from the State treasury. The fitting up of such range must be done by the Board of Directors of the Association; no officer or member of the Committee of Directors shall be interested in any of the contracts made by the Association; no shall they receive any salary or compensation for any services they may render in the management of the range. The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to offer annually, on behalf of the State, a prize not exceeding \$100 in value, to be known as the "State Prize," to that regiment or battailon in cash division throughout the State which shall display the greatest proficiency in marksmanship, and a similar prize, not to exceed the sum of \$5,000 in value, to the regiment or battailon which shall surpass all other regiments throughout the State. The Buards of Supervisors of the Counties of New York and Kings may each appropriate an amount not to exceed the sum of \$5,000 in any one year for the purposes of the Association.

The new Association is open for admission to all persons, whether belonging to the militia or otherwise. Admission may be obtained by forwarding the name in writing to the Secretary, staing age, place of business, and residence, and the name of regiment and company, if any, with which the candidate for admission is, or may have been connected, and the application must be endorsed by a member of the Association. After being informed of his election by the Secretary, every member must pay to the Treasurer within thirty days, his admission fee and first year's dues; the former being. St. and the latter being \$2 for the first year and \$5 for all subsequent years, payable in advance on the ist of October in each year. Regiments and companies are entitled to constitute all their regular members in good standing members of such organizations, who shall have previously being a sindividuals, will be credited to the aggregate sum payab it is to that of Great Britain.

THE THREE SIGHTS OF BALTIMORE.

DRUID HILL PARK, WASHINGTON MONUMENT, AND THOMAS WINANS'S RESIDENCES

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BALTIMORE, July 5 .- Visitors to Baltimore at the time of the Democratic National Convention and at other times, will find that there are three striking features about this city that deserve their special attention. These are Druid Hill Park, the Washington Monument, and the private residence of Thomas Winans. Other parks there are, and other menuments; there are numerous churches, cathedrals, and public buildings; there are cometeries that are beautiful, and places like Fort McHenry and North Point that possess historic interest; but these cannot be seen to advantage on a flying visit. The park, the monument, and the palatial residence are of exceptional character, and rank among the first of their kind not only in this country but in the world.

Druid Hill Park is probably the only fine

park in the United States which has cost nothing to the city to which it belongs. When the ordinance to establish street railways in Baltimore was passed by the City Council, ex-Gov. Swann, then Mayor, took the ground that he would veto every ordinance to surrender the use of the public streets to a private railway company, unless the company would agree to pay for the franchise, one-fifth of its gross earnings into the City Treasury for the purchase and improvement of a public park. The Mayor being inexorable, the condition was agreed to, and the track of the street railways laid down. The ground of Druid Hill Park was purchased at a cost of a half million of doliars. The receipts from the railways, annually increasing, are now sufficient to pay the interest on the Park stock and about \$100,000 each year for park improvements besides. This is an example that every new city should follow. Baltimore has demonstrated that the profits of street railway companies are sufficient to pro vide all cities with public parks. This is not all. Druid Lake, containing 52 acres, is utilized so as to supply the city with pure water. The which is the most striking ornament of the park, is the most useful appendage to the city. The Park Commissioners charge the Water Works Com missioners nothing for the use of 52 acres of their grounds, so that, practically, water is supplied to the city by the street railway companies without expense to the citizens. The Park differs from others parks enictly in its advantages and adaptations by nature. One-hall of it is in the condition it was three centuries ago, save that roads and paths have been out through it. Thickets, underbrush, ravines, moss-coated rocks, forests primeval and almost impenetrable, and solitudes that would de-light the saddest soul, are here brought within six ninutes of the city. Everything is in an absolute state of nature, and of wild nature. The plants, shrubs, and flowers are wild, the untouched fallen trees and leaves look wild; the deep and damp caverns and ravines are wierd and wild; in short everything is wild except the deer, squirrels, and birds, which, secure under the protection of the law, live lazy lives, and look upon all urban mortals as intruders upon their rights of em

architect, Robert Mills, who erected also the Bunker Hill Monument. It is more than 25 feet higher, and is incomparably grander and more symmetrically propor tioned than was the famous Column Vendôme in Paris. It is built of the best material for memorial shafts, white marble. Its proportions are artistically perfect. The colossal statue of Washington, though almost see feet bove the tide of the bay, conveys in plain language the story of his surrender of his commission as commander of the armies of the United States. This was the first and is the finest monument erected to the Father of his Country on the continent. When we consider that the Republic and the arts were in their infancy when this column was reared in 1815, we are struck with surprise that the city authorities blundered upon so fine

The city residence of Thomas Winans is one of the striking features, third in importance, of Baltimore. It is not needful to rewrite Mr. Winans's remarkable per sonal history; how he labored for years as a mechanic in his father's machine-shops, how his display of me chanical genius attracted the attention of those who chancal genius attracted the attention of those who constructed the eastern portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and subsequently the attention of the Eassian Embassador and his august master, the Emper of Russia, and how Mr. Winans was emuloived to build and equip the railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and to construct the bridge across the Neva. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Winans's net profits from his 16 years' labors in Russia are estimated as amounting to \$40,000,000, and that with this handsome fortune he becam to build a princely home for his children. He secured four acres of ground in the heart of Baltimore. Upon this he has built an Italian villa, which is architecturally beautiful within and without. It is surrounded by an immense wall. Mr Winans's house has some peculiar features of construction. The music room, a quadrangular apartment, \$4 feet by 30, is filled with pianos, harps, organs, paintions, statuettes, and genus of art. It is heated and ventifiated by means of innumerable holes in the polished floor, under an original system invented by Mr. Winans, and has a recess and other conveniences for an orchestra. The ventilating chimney or shaft, which is somewhat suggestive of a smokestack to a cas factory, is unsightly and inartistically tail. Mr. Winans's stables contain 18 or 20 of the hundsomest Russian, Arabian, French, and American herses. Some of the adornments of his grounds are in questionable taste, being perishable plaster casts, already in a partly mutilated condition. constructed the eastern portion of the Baltimore and

THE OSAGE INDIANS

OKMULKEE, I. T., June 11 .- I have just been traversing the Osage Reserve. Journeying south-east from Arkansas City, Kansas, we pass through a region of rocky hills, worthless for tillage, except upon narrow belts of bettom land along the streams. There is good grass, however, everywhere. The bottoms are very fer tile, and there is good timber along the streams. The Arkansas is here a broad, sandy stream, exceedingly turbid. It is bridged at Arkansas City, near the States line. I found most of the Osages camped upon the Neskua, a clear, beautiful mill-stream, some thirty miles lorg. They seemed to be taking life easily. Each man had shaved his head smooth, except a flowing scaip-lock. and every face was gorgeous with vermillion. These people still live in tents of buffalo-skin, and hunting the luffalo is their principal industry. They are tall, hand some men, attired in gay colors, lazy, quiet, and generally peaceable. There are some 3,000 of them at present, but the number does not increase. They